

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

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TRIM-WEEKLY BULLETIN (per annum) \$1.00
CATAWBA JOURNAL (per annum) \$1.00
SIX DOLLARS per annum in advance
THE TRIM-WEEKLY BULLETIN will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and supplied for \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance.

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For one year.....\$1.00
The JOURNAL, our weekly publication, will not be forwarded for a less term than one year.

CHARLOTTE, No. 1, 1862.

"God and the Negro."

From the N. Y. World.

One member of the Beecher family has enriched the religious phraseology of the American people with the refined and pious ejaculation of "Bully Hallelujah!" Another action of the same stock has now favored us with a new national slogan.

"God and the Negro" is the war-cry which Henry Ward Beecher recommends to the armies of the republic, through the columns of the Independent, in the following passage, which nothing but a sense of public duty could induce us to quote:

"Congress is in dispute over a bill to arm and equip 150,000 negroes to serve in the war. Let it stop the debate! The case is settled; the problem is solved; the argument is done. Let the recruiting sergeants beat their drums! The next levy of troops must not be made in the North, but on the plantations and brigades! The men that have picked cotton must now pick flint! Gather the third great army! For two years the government has been searching in an enemy's country, for a path to victory; only the negro can find it! Give him gun and bayonet, and let him point the way! The future is fair; God and the Negro are to save the republic!"

If these brutal and blasphemous ravings reached our ears from Bedlam they would be sufficiently shocking. But they are deliberately printed in a paper professing religious. They are intended to be read in the homes of civilized and Christian men. They are the creed of a man calling himself a minister of love and mercy. And made as they are there is a mean method in their madness. This sanguinary rivalry is the calculated voice of a most villainous cowardice. Here is the argument of this horrible cry:

"The interval between the destruction and the salvation of the republic is measured by two steps: one is, emancipation; taken: the other deliverance. Now the first is achieved!—There is but one answer: by the negro!"

"The negroes are the final reliance of the government. They are the forlorn hope of the republic. They are the last safe-keepers of the good cause. We must make alliance with them, or our final success is imperiled."

We beg the reader to control for a moment his disgust and his indignation, to weigh these words coolly, to measure with unimpassioned eye the abyss of degradation which they reveal. Three rude, ignorant millions of negroes are the "forlorn hope" of twenty millions of civilized Anglo-Americans waging a great war against five millions of their own race. Unless we can seduce these African allies into taking our guns and bayonets and fighting for us we are hopelessly beaten. We have not the manhood to maintain our cause: and when we offer freedom to the Southern slave it is not because we feel ourselves strong enough to give him what we promise, but because we hope he will be strong enough to save us from defeat and shame.

Is the man who writes these things an American or a Chinaman? Are we Greeks of the Lower Empire clamoring for the help of black Varangians against the terrible hordes of Jackson and of Lee?

The negroes are not commonly reputed a very warlike race; but the mildest Congo, that ever sunned himself among his pumpkins might shrink in scorn from an "alliance" with men whose philanthropy thus shamelessly proclaims itself to be poltroonery in disguise.

With the soldiers and the citizens of the North this crowning insult, offered by the radicals to the American name and race, may safely be left for redress.

Wherever a man lurks within the most stolid armor of fanaticism they must surely find him out and sting his spirit up to some dim sense at least of the crisis we have reached and of the future which threatens us.

An army correspondent of a Northern paper says that the following interesting scene took place in the army of the Potomac not long since. A chaplain wanted a horse, and without much ceremony took one belonging to a Virginia farmer, but his possession of the property was very brief, as the following conversation shows: The chaplain rode into the presence of his superior officer, and was asked where he got that horse? The chaplain says, "Down on the road there." The officer remarked, "You had better take him back again." The chaplain says, "Why Jesus Christ, when he was on earth, took an ass from his owner whereas to ride into Jerusalem." The officer replied, "You are not Jesus Christ; that is not an ass; you are not on your way to Jerusalem, and the sooner you restore that horse to his owner, the better it will be for you."

In consequence of the "dead-shot" apple brandy manufactured in these equal times, we understand, the Life Insurance Companies refuse to insure the life of any individual who is in the habit of taking occasional "tods."

NORTHERN NEWS.—The Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin has received a Cincinnati Enquirer of the 9th, from which it gathers additional news as to the disaffection of the Northwest. Over one hundred Democratic meetings have been held in Illinois and Indiana, at all of which resolutions were passed in favor of an armistice and a stoppage of the war. Volunteering, says the Enquirer, has ceased, and no recruits can be had.

CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday Morning, March 3, '62.

For Telegraph News see first page.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

Two able bodied men, over Conscript age, who may be able to enter the service, are wanted and will be employed by gentlemen not liable, but who are desirous to contribute in the defence of their country and its institutions. For particulars apply to the Editor of the "BULLETIN," who has been authorized to negotiate.
March 3, 1862.

The Indian Legion.

The Knoxville Register, of the 31st, speaking of the Indian Legion in East Tennessee, says:

Major Thomas, commanding the Legion of Cherokee Indians, who have rendered most service to the Confederate cause in East Tennessee, was in our city yesterday. The Major is now with his aboriginal allies in the mountains on the border between this State and North Carolina, where he is in reality conciliating the tribes. Let us mention a fact or two, communicated to us by Major Thomas, to the credit of these warrior warriors. They excel any troops in either the Northern or Southern armies for subordination—an Indian always executes an order with religious fidelity.

They scrupulously respect private property—there are no reports of depredations where they are encamped. They are the best scouts in the world, and hence the good that they accomplish among the mountain tribes and bushwhackers. A notice that Thomas' Indians are in a section of country brings in the doggers at once, for they know that hiding out will not avail against the Cherokees. By their aid the Major has enlisted, without bloodshed, a great many men in his corps of sappers and miners, who have thus been converted from mischievous Tories and bushwhackers into useful employees of the Confederate Government. The Major, if the war lasts will yet be of infinite service to the Government.

The Petersburg Shot Tower.

Despite the predictions of the incredulous, (says the Petersburg Express,) the Petersburg Shot Tower, on High Street, has proved a decided success. For weeks past shot of the most beautiful character have been dropped, and the proprietors have now on hand, and for sale, a quantity sufficient to supply all demands, from No. 2, upwards. In form and finish these shot are equal to the best ever made. The managers of these works deserve the highest credit for the determination they have shown amidst all difficulties, to succeed. Success has crowned their efforts and the South at large, and this community in particular are reaping the benefits. Order after order, from far and near has poured in upon the company and has been promptly fulfilled.

Those who are in need of shot can now find them in quantities to suit, either at Mr. B. A. Davis' on Sycamore street, or at Mr. James Doherty's store on Bollingbrook street. As a Southern manufacturer, evincing Southern independence, a liberal patronage has been and will be extended the Company.

Thurlow Weed has retired from the editorial chair of the Albany Evening Journal, where he has presided for thirty-three years out of the fifty-three of his connection with the press. In his valedictory he says:

"But we have fallen upon evil times.—Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the best means of crushing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The alternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty. If those who differ with me are right, and the country is carried safely through its present struggle, all will be well, and 'nobody hurt.'"

The New York papers think that if Vicksburg is only captured that a plenty of cotton can at once be obtained for the market. If Vicksburg falls, instead of cotton, the Federals will only find smoking ruins on the plantations exposed to their plundering raids.

The New York Tribune and its radical chorus are out for the appointment of Major General Fremont to command in North Carolina. The plan now is that his name would be a tower of strength among the slaves, who would immediately flock to his standard.

Wendell Phillips, in a late speech in Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., denounced Seward as a traitor. The N. Y. World states that the speech was a most violent one against the Federal administration; and also says if Phillips had been any thing else an Abolitionist, he would be arrested for talking as he does.

THE BRAVEST REGIMENT.—The wife of Gen. John C. Breckinridge has had prepared a magnificent stand of colors constructed from the silk of the wedding dress worn by herself upon the day of her marriage, and designed, through her distinguished husband, to be presented to the most gallant and brave regiment in his division. We understand that this appropriate and valued present has been bestowed upon the 20th Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Tom. Smith, and well known as the famous "Battle of the Regiment" that did such gallant service in the disastrous battle of Fishing Creek.

Now is the time for the people of the South to form a proper and unalterable estimate of the value of Yankee faith and the constancy of Yankee friendship. Let it not be forgotten that the New England demagogues, who, in the days of political commotion which immediately preceded the war, affected to be the staunchest friends of the South, are now amongst the most truculent and unrelenting of our foes. The people of Charleston, remember Cushing.

At the Democratic Convention held here in April, 1860, there were two men from Massachusetts, who took every occasion to attract public notice by the extreme character of the pro-Southern views which they then found it convenient to assume. Those two men were Benjamin F. Butler and Caleb Cushing. Where now stand these ultra-sympathizers of the wronged South? Of the brute, Butler, we need say nothing. He has taken his place in history. But what of the amiable, polished and soft spoken Cushing? He has not belied the perfidy of his race. Conspicuous amongst the supporters of the war, with all his energy he is bounding on the Northern rabble to the destruction of our homes and the slaughter of our people. We give an extract from a speech which he recently delivered in Boston:

"The question had frequently been asked him, 'how will you govern the rebel States if you conquer them?' He thought if they were whipped, the rebel States would give up, as many others had done before them. The proper way to secure this result was by earnestly supporting the Government of the Country, and lending it every aid to put down the rebellion. We had failed thus far by the failure to recognize the black element in the South and the white loyal element as those to be first consulted in establishing the policy of the country. We should have consulted the wishes of these people, instead of listening to the soft blandishments of such men as Wickliffe, of Kentucky, or Governor Stanley, of North Carolina, who, in his opinion, were just as ready as Jefferson Davis to cut our throats. [Applause.] If it be necessary to bury three hundred thousand slaveholders to save twenty five millions of men let the slaveholders be buried by all means. [Applause.] A rebel has no right to his life, to his property, or to his liberty. That is the plain law. Let us therefore carry it out. If not, what is to become of the loyal men of the South? It was nothing to him who was put in the place of the slaveholder—a black man or a white. [Applause.] There was nothing to prevent the operatives of Lancashire or the Germans, from participating in this movement. [Applause.] Those who in Europe are complaining that their operatives are unemployed should send their laborers here, and we will give them land in abundance and enough to do. [Applause.]"

And this is our Yankee champion, the fearless, upright and consistent Caleb Cushing!

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.—The bill for emancipation in Missouri has finally passed the Federal Congress by a majority of four. The bill provides—That Missouri shall pass an emancipation act within twelve months when twenty millions of five per cent bonds are to be delivered to the State, provided said emancipation act shall abolish slavery not later than July, 1876, and that said bonds, in the aggregate amount, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars for each slave, and the bonds are not to exceed ten millions of dollars, unless the law of emancipation adopted by Missouri shall provide for a full manumission of all slaves there in before July, 1865, and the future exclusion of slavery forever. Owing to the adoption of the amendment reducing the amount to two hundred dollars to be paid for each slave, it is thought the bill will amount to nothing.

From New Orleans.
New Orleans, under date of January 25th, to the New York Times, says:
The churches are now in full operation, and the secession ministers, those left here, have turned up just as full of venom as they were before the "arrival of the fleet." The prayers for the President and for the peace and prosperity of the nation are discarded, and such other negative, but nevertheless offensive insults, are offered up for the "second dish," affording to the speculator and observing mind here a very fair notion of how long it will be before treason is again punished, as the only way for the salvation of souls. In Dr. Palmer's Church, the "Shepherd," last Sabbath, labored long and zealously to induce the Lord to open the way for the return of the blessed pastor now absent by the decree of wicked men. He prayed that the same Dr. Palmer might have strength from on high to sustain him in his times of persecution. Another most revolting evidence of secession has been exhibited in the trap set to inveigle the poor soldier and sailor into the dens of vice and intemperance, plied them with poisoned liquor, that soon makes them raving maniacs, in which condition they are turned into the streets to be arrested by brutal police men, who take a seeming satisfaction of dragging in the most degraded manner a National soldier or sailor through the streets, tapping them occasionally on the head with their clubs, or throwing them down with violence on the curb stones. By this course, and under cover of the law, these police men get off a deal of the hate many of them feel for the Union troops and also at the same time, by their brutal conduct they acquire an enviable reputation among their secession sympathizing friends. In short, any expressed desire to conciliate these people, is simply taken advantage of, to give evidence to an innate and unalienable hate of the Union and its representatives. People of better circumstances show their malevolence by sneers and taunting remarks. In many cases practical insults, full of meaning, but not absolutely offensive enough to be noticed, are resorted to. The secession ladies, ever ready to do their part, are just at this moment even more than usually attentive to the foreign officers in port and the French and Spanish Representatives—the Rinaldo plot is gone—also all the while in danger of being surfeited with attentions, consisting of confectionery, small talk and crinoline, meanwhile asserting openly and defiantly, that the National officers are good enough to be used, but not worthy of the attentions due to equals; in short, that they are nothing but essentially despicable Yankees.

The Chicago Times, of the 3d inst., publishes Mr. Foote's late resolution in reference to existing difficulties, at length. They are introduced by heads in flaming capitals, as follows: "A Confederate movement for peace."—"Resolutions introduced in the Confederate Congress by Mr. Foote of Tennessee."—"The South willing to conclude a just and honorable peace with any of the States except New England."—"Proffered guarantee of the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi."

OUR rooms for boarders are all either occupied or engaged. There are good families in the Town, however, in which pupils will be taken as boarders. Persons wishing to send their daughters would better write to the undersigned before coming.
S. LANDER, Principal.
March 2, 1862—3t

CONCORD CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. C.
S. FRONTS, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THIS SCHOOL will be open for the reception of pupils on Monday, 9th of March, 1862.

RATES OF TUITION PER TERM OF 21 WEEKS:
English course with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Arithmetics, \$16 00
Scientific course with Algebra and French, 20 00
Classical course with higher math. 25 00
Incidental Tax, (each pupil,) 2 00
For further particulars address the Principal, Concord, N. C.
March 2, 1862—6t

NOTICE.
I WILL SELL, on Monday, 2d March, at the public square, Two likely young NEGRO BOYS, one of them a blacksmith and wood workman. Terms cash.
S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
Feb 27—4t

FOR HIRE AT AUCTION.
Will be hired at auction on Monday, 2nd day of March, a lot of likely Negroes, men and women.
S. A. HARRIS, Auc.
Feb 27—43t

MORE NEW GOODS.
50 dozen Linen Cambric HANKER-CHIEFS just received and for sale at
KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Feb 27, 1862—4t

BLACK ALPACCA.
A splendid article, just to hand at
KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Feb 27, 1862—4t

MILLINERY GOODS FOR SALE.
Mrs. Ivey, wishing to close her business in Charlotte, offers for sale her entire stock of Goods which consists of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c., &c.
Feb 27, 1862—4t

Resolutions to the Point.
In the Indiana House of Representatives a few days ago, Hon. Bayless W. Hanks offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, By the late preliminary report on the eighth census of the U. S. published under the authority of the Secretary at the Department of the Interior, it appears that the real population of the State of Indiana in 1860, was 1,350,428, and the population of Massachusetts was 1,231,006; and
Whereas, It appears that Indiana has furnished 102,700 soldiers under the various calls of the President for volunteers and by draft; and
Whereas, The State of Massachusetts, as appears by the annual message of His Excellency Governor Andrew, has furnished but 60,000; and

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our delegation in Congress be instructed to inquire into the causes of such discrimination in favor of Massachusetts.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. If the Western Legislatures would act as well as talk, it would suit us much better. We fear, however, that their loud denunciations of the East are all buncombe—mere words, nothing more. Threats uttered in order to compel the Eastern members of the Federal Congress to vote for some grand speculative scheme which the Western members wish passed.

The above preamble and resolution are to the point. They hit the nail on the head. And the failure of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other Eastern States to carry out the draft, while it is rigidly enforced at the West, is only a repetition of history as far as the New England is concerned. It managed to do a vast amount of shirking in the war of 1812—and has managed to do the same thing in this war also. The New England fanatics like to do the blowing and have others to do the fighting.

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AT PRIVATE SALE.
A desirable private residence, pleasantly located, buildings all new, comprising about four acres of land in a high state of cultivation, may be treated for on application through this office.
The dwelling contains four upright rooms well finished, with necessary out-houses and a well of excellent water. All other particulars will be communicated on application.
Feb 25—6t

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
FOUR LOTS on Church street. Two of them improved. Terms reasonable.—They bring good rent and are convenient to business. Apply soon to
SAML. P. SMITH.
Feb 24, 1862—1m

WEST GREEN NURSERIES AND GARDENS, GREENSBORO, N. C.
I EXPECT TO OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE on Wednesday, the 4th day of March next,

Stock of Fruit Trees
then on hand. These trees are of the best quality, but are too large to be kept over until another season, and must be sold at once. I have been selling at old prices, being desirous of working off the stock. I shall have at least 50,000 fifty thousand trees to sell, and all persons wishing trees would do well to attend this sale, as I intend hereafter to sell all kinds at from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than heretofore. This conclusion has not been arrived at from the high price every thing is now selling at, but from the fact that no one can carry on the Nursery business at our old prices without losing money. I will have the trees raised, counted in bunches of 100, and ready for delivery on the day of sale.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro, N. C., Feb 20, 1862—4t

NEW GOODS.
The undersigned have just received and opened a new and beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer Prints
of the latest styles. Also
BLACK AND WHITE CALICOES
AND
Mourning Mouslin.
Also a few dozens
Pure Olive Oil.
Call and purchase at
KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Feb 23, 1862—4t

RECEIVER'S SALE.
I WILL SELL at the Court House in Concord, on Monday the 16th day of March next, the several TRACTS OF LAND, belonging to the Vanderburg Mine, lying on the waters of Hamby Run and Rocky River, containing about 800 acres, the property of R. C. Culler.
Also, at the same time, I will sell the several Tracts of Land belonging to the Bangle Mine, lying on the waters of Hamby Run, containing about 800 acres, the property of R. C. Culler.
C. N. WHITE, Receiver.
Feb 23, 1862—1c

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to Callings & Springs, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. M. Grier, Esq., Sheriff, and make immediate settlement.
J. M. SPRINGS.
Jan 29, 1862—4t

JUST TO HAND.
These Heavy Blue Cotton Drills and Bleach Huckerback Diapers.
KAHNWEILER & BRO.
Dec. 11—4t

COMMERCIAL.
The trading community will find with all the articles in the GROCERY business now in the market.
We are also manufacturing by the case SHOES of superior quality and workman-ship, and being in the regular Commission Business all matters entrusted to us shall be promptly attended to.
WILLIAMS & GRAY.
Charlotte, Feb 14, 1862—4t

AUCTION SALES.

BY W. B. GRIFFIN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

EXTENSIVE SALE

or

HARDWARE

DIRECT IMPORTATION

From Europe!

WEDNESDAY, 4TH OF MARCH

Next, in store, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be positively sold, in lots to suit the trade, the following list:

HARDWARE!!!!

ALL IN SPLENDID ORDER, VIZ:

3000 dozen Table Cutlery, embracing every variety in use
1000 pair Curry Combs
1000 dozen English Pocket Cutlery, all varieties
300 dozen Padlocks, assorted
1 Case Molasses Faucets
50 dozen Plate Locks, assorted
1 Lot Square Lanterns
100 Keams Sand Paper, fine and coarse
50 dozen Copper Co. Bells
40 dozen Freeland's Socket Spades
40 dozen Seythe Blades, assorted lengths
20 dozen Seythe Smiths
2500 pair Traction Chains (heavy)
20 dozen Anger Bits, cast steel
5 dozen Carpenters' Pinchers
12 dozen Claw Hammers
500 dozen Files, viz: Hand Saw, Mill Saw, Round, Half Round and Flat. Bastards—all lengths.
10 dozen Cottage Licks
400 dozen Cast Butts, assorted.
100 gross Black Japaned wire roller Buckles, 1 and 1 1/2 inch
20 Engraving wrought iron Blacksmiths' Anvils, large size
100 Blacksmith Tongue, extra quality.
100 lbs. extra fine Bar Lead
5000 papers Cut Tacks, assorted, from 1 to 12
125 gross Gimlet-point Screws, assorted sizes
20 dozen Razors and 10 dozen Razor Strops
70591 lbs. Swedes Iron, 1 to 3 inches wide, 1 to 1 inch thick
10000 lbs. assorted Swedes Iron
600 lbs. Plate Steel
200 Catalogues will be ready on day of sale.
Feb 23, 1862—4t

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A desirable private residence, pleasantly located, buildings all new, comprising about four acres of land in a high state of cultivation, may be treated for on application through this office.
The dwelling contains four upright rooms well finished, with necessary out-houses and a well of excellent water. All other particulars will be communicated on application.
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WILLIAMS & GRAY.
Charlotte, Feb 14, 1862—4t

NOTICE.

GUINIA STATION, Va., Feb. 14, 1862.

SICK and Wounded members of Co. m. party "1," 14th Regiment N. C. T. will receive in mind that no one save an Army Surgeon has a right to extend furlough.
By order of
THOS. R. BEALL, Capt. Co. 1.

WEAVERS

Wanted Immediately.

WE want some GOOD WEAVERS and will give 50 cents per Cut or Bolt for Wool Jeans and 40 cents per Cut or Bolt for Onaburgs. Good Spinners and Carders are also wanted and shall receive a proportionate price. Houses furnished rent free for families of five hands.
By order of
CHILD, JOHNSTON & WILLARD, Sales Factory, Feb 23, '62—4t

PUBLIC SALE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

RAIL ROAD STOCK.

WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March next, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House in Salisbury,

133 SHARES OF STOCK

IN N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—There is 3 months credit, interest from date, approved security will be required. The purchasers may pay cash if preferred.
P. B. CHAMBERS, J. F. CHAMBERS, Trustees.
Also,
on the same day the subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, the vacant lot near the Public Square, and adjoining the Drug Store of Henderson & Ennis.
J. F. CHAMBERS, Salisbury, Feb 20, 1862—4t

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD

WANTED to hire, FIVE SLAVES for the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company.

A. H. MARTIN, Agent.
Feb. 18, 1862—3t

ELEGANT SHOES FOR SALE.

Very neat French CAL BOOTIES for Ladies.

Forged Cal Booties, (light) for Ladies. Pegged Goat Skin Booties for Ladies. Gent's High Cut Scotch, neatly made. Elegant pegged and sewed BROGANS, double sole.

A fresh arrival of Shoe PEGS, to sell by the dozen, sizes 4-5, 5-6, 6-7 and 7-8. Also, a lot of SHOE KNIVES.
JNO. F. BUTT, Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Feb 18, 1862—4t

BLACK ALPACCA.

Just received a superior lot of the above desirable Goods for ladies dresses, which will be sold at a very low price, on cost.

J. S. PHILLIPS, Feb 16, '62—4t

Headquarters Examining Board, and

Enrolling of Conscripts, Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1862.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS

of Regiments of N. C. Militia in the 8th Congressional District, are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years, within their regiments, at the Court House of their respective counties for Medical Examination hereinafter mentioned.

Cleveland County, Feb'y 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, March 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,